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=> file reg

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=> e extendin

E1	23	EXTENDED/BI
E2	7	EXTENDER/BI
E3	0 -->	EXTENDIN/BI
E4	1	EXTENDOSPHERES/BI
E5	1	EXTENI/BI
E6	1	EXTENICILLIN/BI
E7	1	EXTENICILLINE/BI
E8	103	EXTENSIN/BI
E9	2	EXTENSINS/BI
E10	128	EXTENSION/BI
E11	9	EXTENTA/BI
E12	1	EXTENTABS/BI

=> e exendin

E1	216	EXEN/BI
E2	212	EXENDI/BI
E3	212 -->	EXENDIN/BI
E4	1	EXENE/BI
E5	2	EXENOL/BI
E6	1	EXEPAN/BI
E7	1	EXEPANOL/BI
E8	1	EXERISTES/BI
E9	4	EXEX/BI
E10	37	EXF/BI
E11	27	EXFOL/BI
E12	2	EXFOLI/BI

=> s e3

L1 212 EXENDIN/BI

=> file ca

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	4.20	4.35

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=> s l1

L2 81 L1

=> s l2 and (reduc####(2a) food intake)/bi,ab

1187271 REDUC####/BI
1010784 REDUC####/AB
181122 FOOD/BI
62021 INTAKE/BI
11712 FOOD INTAKE/BI
((FOOD(W) INTAKE)/BI)
112703 FOOD/AB
57680 INTAKE/AB
10915 FOOD INTAKE/AB
((FOOD(W) INTAKE)/AB)
1266 (REDUC####(2A) FOOD INTAKE)/BI,AB
L3 3 L2 AND (REDUC####(2A) FOOD INTAKE)/BI,AB

=> d 1-3 bib,ab

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 133:276732 CA
TI Central exendin-4 infusion reduces body weight without altering plasma
 leptin in (fa/fa) Zucker rats
AU Al-Barazanji, Kamal A.; Arch, Jonathan R. S.; Buckingham, Robin E.;
 Tadayyon, Mohammad
CS Department of Vascular Biology, SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals,
 Essex,
 UK
SO Obes. Res. (2000), 8(4), 317-323
 CODEN: OBREFR; ISSN: 1071-7323
PB North American Association for the Study of Obesity
DT Journal
LA English
AB Aim: To investigate whether chronic administration of the long-acting
 glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist exendin-4 can elicit sustained
 redns. in food intake and body wt. and whether its actions require an
 intact leptin system. Male lean and obese Zucker (fa/fa) rats were

infused intracerebroventricularly with exendin-4 using osmotic minipumps for 8 days. Exendin-4 reduced body wt. in both lean and obese Zucker rats, max. suppression being reached on Day 5 in obese (8%) and Day 7 in lean (16%) rats. However, epididymal white adipose tissue wt. was not reduced, and only in lean rats was there a redn. in plasma leptin concn. Food intake was maximally suppressed (by 81%) on Day 3 in obese rats but was reduced by only 18% on Day 8. Similarly, in lean rats **food intake** was maximally **reduced** (by 93%) on Day 4 of treatment and by 45% on Day 8. Brown adipose tissue temp. was reduced from Days 2 to 4. Plasma corticosterone was elevated by 76% in lean but by only 28% in obese rats. Chronic exendin-4 treatment reduced body wt. in both obese and lean Zucker rats by **reducing food intake**: metabolic rate was apparently suppressed. These effects did not require an intact leptin system. Neither does the absence of an intact leptin system sensitize animals to exendin-4. Partial tolerance

to

the anorectic effect of exendin-4 in lean rats may have been due to elevated plasma corticosterone and depressed plasma leptin levels, but other counter-regulatory mechanisms seem to play a role in obese Zucker rats.

RE.CNT 35

RE

- (1) Arch, J; Am J Clin Nutr 1981, V34, P2763 CA
- (2) Arch, J; Life Sci 1982, V30, P1817 CA
- (3) Arch, J; Obesity and Cachexia 1991, P241 CA
- (4) Arvaniti, K; Endocrinology 1998, V139, P4000 CA
- (5) Davis, H; Obes Res 1998, V6, P147 CA

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 130:163426 CA

TI Repeated intracerebroventricular administration of glucagon-like peptide-1-(7-36) amide or exendin-(9-39) alters body weight in the rat

AU Meeran, Karim; O'Shea, Donal; Mark, C.; Edwards, B.; Turton, Mandy D.; Heath, Melanie M.; Gunn, Irene; Abusnana, Salahdeen; Rossi, Michela; Small, Caroline J.; Goldstone, Anthony P.; Taylor, Gillian M.; Sunter, David; Steere, Joanna; Choi, Sang Jeon; Ghatei, Mohammad A.; Bloom, Stephen R.

CS Imperial College School of Medicine Endocrine Unit, Hammersmith Hospital, London, W12 0NN, UK

SO Endocrinology (1999), 140(1), 244-250

CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227

PB Endocrine Society

DT Journal

LA English

AB Central nervous system glucagon-like peptide-1-(7-36) amide (GLP-1) administration has been reported to acutely **reduce food intake** in the rat. We here report that repeated intracerebroventricular (icv) injection of GLP-1 or the GLP-1 receptor antagonist, exendin-(9-39), affects food intake and body wt. Daily icv injection of 3 nmol GLP-1 to schedule-fed rats for 6 days caused a redn. in food intake and a decrease in body wt. of 16 g (compared with saline-injected controls). Daily icv administration of 30 nmol exendin-(9-39) to schedule-fed rats for 3 days caused an increase in food intake and increased body wt. by 7 g (compared with saline-injected controls). Twice daily icv injections of 30 nmol exendin-(9-39) with 2.4 nmol neuropeptide Y to ad libitum-fed rats for 8 days increased food intake and increased body wt. by 28 g compared with 14 g in neuropeptide Y-injected controls. There was no evidence of tachyphylaxis in response to icv GLP-1 or exendin-(9-39). GLP-1 may thus be involved in the regulation of body wt. in the rat.

RE.CNT 57

RE

- (1) Bullock, B; Endocrinology 1996, V137, P2968 CA
- (2) Campfield, L; Science 1995, V269, P546 CA

- (4) Delgado, E; Peptides 1995, V16, P225 CA
 (5) Deutsch, J; Natur 1977, V266, P196 CA
 (6) Donahey, J; Brain Res 1998, V779, P75 CA
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 129:149256 CA

TI Preparation of exendin peptides for the reduction of food intake

IN Beeley, Nigel Robert Arnold; Prickett, Kathryn S.; Bhavsar, Sunil

PA Amylin Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 214 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PT WO 9830231	A1	19980716	WO 1998-US449	19980107
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9862394	A1	19980803	AU 1998-62394	19980107
EP 996459	A1	20000503	EP 1998-904545	19980107
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
WO 9907404	A1	19990218	WO 1998-US16387	19980806
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9887729	A1	19990301	AU 1998-87729	19980806
EP 1019077	A1	20000719	EP 1998-939260	19980806
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9811866	A	20000815	BR 1998-11866	19980806
WO 9925727	A2	19990527	WO 1998-US24210	19981113
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
WO 9925728	A1	19990527	WO 1998-US24273	19981113
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9914046	A1	19990607	AU 1999-14046	19981113
AU 9914588	A1	19990607	AU 1999-14588	19981113

Applicants

EP 1032587 A1 20000906 EP 1998-95873 19981113
 R: AT, BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, FI
 BR 9814189 A 20001003 BR 1998-14189 19981113
 BR 9815670 A 20001017 BR 1998-15670 19981113
 PRAI US 1997-34905 19970107
 US 1997-55404 19970808
 US 1997-65442 19971114
 US 1997-66029 19971114
 WO 1998-US449 19980107
 WO 1998-US16387 19980806
 WO 1998-US24210 19981113
 WO 1998-US24273 19981113
 AB Methods for treating conditions or disorders which can be alleviated by
reducing food intake are disclosed which
 comprise administration of an effective amt. of an exendin or an exendin
 agonist, alone or in conjunction with other compds. or compns. that
 effect
 satiety. Approx. 180 exendin-related peptides were synthesized by the
 solid-phase method.

=> file uspatfull, embase, medline, biosis

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	16.11	20.46
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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:36:27 ON 18 DEC 2000

E EXTENDIN
 E EXENDIN
 L1 212 S E3

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 11:37:41 ON 18 DEC 2000

L2 81 S L1
 L3 3 S L2 AND (REDUC####(2A) FOOD INTAKE)/BI,AB

FILE 'USPATFULL, EMBASE, MEDLINE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:41:12 ON 18 DEC 2000

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=> s 12

L4 122 L2

=> s 14 and (reduc#### (2a) food intake)

L5 8 L4 AND (REDUC#### (2A) FOOD INTAKE)

=> d 1-8 bib,ab

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 2000333687 MEDLINE
DN 20333687
TI Peripheral versus central effects of glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists on satiety and body weight loss in Zucker obese rats.
AU Rodriguez de Fonseca F; Navarro M; Alvarez E; Roncero I; Chowen J A; Maestre O; Gomez R; Munoz R M; Eng J; Blazquez E
CS Department of Psychobiology, Faculty of Psychology, Complutense University, Madrid, Spain.
SO METABOLISM: CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL, (2000 Jun) 49 (6) 709-17.
Journal code: MUM. ISSN: 0026-0495.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200009
EW 20000904
AB The present study explores the potential utility of peripheral versus central administration of glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists in the regulation of feeding behavior in Wistar and Zucker obese rats. Acute central (intracerebroventricular [i.c.v.]) and peripheral (subcutaneous [s.c.]) administration of both GLP-1 (7-36) amide and exendin-4 resulted in a **reduction in food intake** for at least 4 hours, exendin-4 being much more potent than GLP-1 (7-36) amide, especially after peripheral administration. Both Zucker obese rats (fa/fa) and their lean littermates (Fa/-) responded to acute central and peripheral administration of exendin-4. Moreover, in situ hybridization revealed specific labeling for the mRNA for GLP-1 receptors in several brain areas of both the obese and lean rats. The presence of this receptor was also detected by affinity cross-linking assays. Long-term s.c. administration of exendin-4 (1 single injection per day, 1 hour prior to the onset of the dark phase of the cycle) decreased daily food intake and practically blocked weight gain in obese rats. In contrast to previous studies, these findings show that peripheral (s.c.) administration of both GLP-1 receptor agonists also induces satiety and weight loss in rats, and suggest the potential usefulness of exendin-4 as a therapeutic tool for the treatment of diabetes and/or obesity.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 2000289086 MEDLINE
DN 20289086
TI Exendin-4 decelerates food intake, weight gain, and fat deposition in Zucker rats.
AU Szayna M; Doyle M E; Betkey J A; Holloway H W; Spencer R G; Greig N H; Egan J M
CS NMR Unit, Gerontology Research Center, National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, Maryland 21224, USA.
SO ENDOCRINOLOGY, (2000 Jun) 141 (6) 1936-41.

Journal code: EGZ. ISSN: 0013-7227.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 200008
EW 20000803
AB Exendin-4 is a 39 amino acid peptide produced in the salivary gland of the

Gila monster lizard. It has a 53% amino acid homology to the incretin hormone glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1). Exendin-4 induces insulin release

through activation of the GLP-1 receptor but is a much more potent insulinotropic agent than GLP-1. Of critical importance for its potential use as a treatment for diabetes is its much longer biological effect in vivo. Previous studies involving once daily administration of exendin-4 over 13 weeks to db/db mice demonstrated that it lowers hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), a marker of mean blood glucose levels. Food consumption in the treated animals dropped over the first 4 days and then increased to a level comparable with that of the untreated animals. In this study, we initially examined the effect of once daily injections (over 14 days) on the food consumption of Zucker fatty rats. We observed an immediate **reduction in food intake** which then leveled off (after 5 days) to match that of the untreated animals. Subsequently we injected the same animals twice daily (treatment period of 56 days in total) and observed a sustained **reduction in food intake** and weight-gain. This was matched by a reduction in the critical parameters of HbA1c, fasting blood glucose and plasma insulin. MRI imaging of the abdominal regions of the animals showed that initially only the amount of fat deposited in the sc region was reduced after 4 weeks exendin-4 treatment. At the 8-week time point there was a corresponding decrease in the amount of visceral fat deposition. The combination of appetite reduction, decreased fat deposition and an improvement in the parameters associated with glucose intolerance makes a case for the use of exendin-4 as a treatment for diabetes.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 1999101946 MEDLINE
DN 99101946
TI Repeated intracerebroventricular administration of glucagon-like peptide-1-(7-36) amide or exendin-(9-39) alters body weight in the rat.
AU Meeran K; O'Shea D; Edwards C M; Turton M D; Heath M M; Gunn I; Abusnana S; Rossi M; Small C J; Goldstone A P; Taylor G M; Sunter D; Steere J; Choi S J; Ghatei M A; Bloom S R
CS Imperial College School of Medicine Endocrine Unit, Hammersmith Hospital, London, United Kingdom.
SO ENDOCRINOLOGY, (1999 Jan) 140 (1) 244-50.
Journal code: EGZ. ISSN: 0013-7227.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199903
EW 19990305
AB Central nervous system glucagon-like peptide-1-(7-36) amide (GLP-1) administration has been reported to acutely **reduce food intake** in the rat. We here report that repeated intracerebroventricular (i.c.v.) injection of GLP-1 or the GLP-1 receptor antagonist, exendin-(9-39), affects food intake and body weight. Daily i.c.v. injection of 3 nmol GLP-1 to schedule-fed rats for 6 days caused a **reduction in food intake** and a decrease in body weight of 16 +/- 5 g (P < 0.02 compared with saline-injected controls). Daily i.c.v. administration of 30 nmol exendin-(9-39) to schedule-fed rats for 3 days caused an increase in food intake and

increased body weight by 7 +/- 2 g (P < 0.02 compared with saline-injected controls). Twice daily i.c.v. injections of 30 nmol exendin-(9-39) with 2.4 nmol neuropeptide Y to ad libitum-fed rats for 8 days increased food intake and increased body weight by 28 +/- 4 g compared with 14 +/- 3 g in neuropeptide Y-injected controls (P < 0.02). There was no evidence of tachyphylaxis in response to i.c.v. GLP-1 or exendin-(9-39). GLP-1 may thus be involved in the regulation of body weight in the rat.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 8 MEDLINE

AN 1998010466 MEDLINE

DN 98010466

TI Leptin interacts with glucagon-like peptide-1 neurons to **reduce food intake** and body weight in rodents.

AU Goldstone A P; Mercer J G; Gunn I; Moar K M; Edwards C M; Rossi M; Howard J K; Rasheed S; Turton M D; Small C; Heath M M; O'Shea D; Steere J; Meeran

K; Ghatei M A; Hoggard N; Bloom S R

CS Department of Endocrinology and Metabolic Medicine, Imperial College School of Medicine, Hammersmith Hospital, London, UK.

SO FEBS LETTERS, (1997 Sep 29) 415 (2) 134-8.

Journal code: EUH ISSN: 0014-5793.

CY Netherlands

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals

EM 199802

AB The adipose tissue hormone, leptin, and the neuropeptide glucagon-like peptide-1 (7-36) amide (GLP-1) both **reduce food intake** and body weight in rodents. Using dual in situ hybridization, long isoform leptin receptor (OB-Rb) was localized to GLP-1

neurons originating in the nucleus of the solitary tract. ICV injection of

the specific GLP-1 receptor antagonist, exendin(9-39), at the onset of dark phase, did not affect feeding in saline pre-treated controls, but blocked the **reduction in food intake** and body weight of leptin pre-treated rats. These findings suggest that GLP-1 neurons are a potential target for leptin in its control of feeding.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

AN 2000:339764 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000339764

TI Peripheral versus central effects of glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists on satiety and body weight loss in Zucker obese rats.

AU Rodriquez de Fonseca, Fernando; Navarro, Miguel; Alvarez, Elvira; Roncero,

Isabel; Chowen, Julie A.; Maestre, Olivia; Gomez, Raquel; Munoz, Raul M.; Eng, John; Blazquez, Enrique (1)

CS (1) Departamento de Bioquímica y Biología Molecular, Facultad de Medicina,

Universidad Complutense de Madrid, 28040, Madrid Spain

SO Metabolism Clinical and Experimental, (June, 2000) Vol. 49, No. 6, pp. 709-717. print.

ISSN: 0026-0495.

DT Article

LA English

SL English

AB The present study explores the potential utility of peripheral versus central administration of glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists in the regulation of feeding behavior in Wistar and Zucker obese rats. Acute central (intracerebroventricular (ICV)) and peripheral (subcutaneous (SC)) administration of both GLP-1 (7-36) amide and exendin-4 resulted in a **reduction in food**

Provisional date
18/01/1997

intake for at least 4 hours, exendin-4 being much more potent than GLP-1 (7-36) amide, especially after peripheral administration. Both Zucker obese rats (fa/fa) and their lean littermates (Fa/-) responded to acute central and peripheral administration of exendin-4. Moreover, in situ hybridization revealed specific labeling for the mRNA for GLP-1 receptors in several brain areas of both the obese and lean rats. The presence of this receptor was also detected by affinity cross-linking assays. Long-term SC administration of exendin-4 (1 single injection per day, 1 hour prior to the onset of the dark phase of the cycle) decreased daily food intake and practically blocked weight gain in obese rats. In contrast to previous studies, these findings show that peripheral (SC) administration of both GLP-1 receptor agonists also induces satiety and weight loss in rats, and suggest the potential usefulness of exendin-4 as a therapeutic tool for the treatment of diabetes and/or obesity.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

AN 1999:74785 BIOSIS

DN PREV199900074785

TI Repeated intracerebroventricular administration of glucagon-like peptide-1-(7-36) amide or exendin-(9-39) alters body weight in the rat.

AU Meeran, Karim; O'Shea, Donal; Edwards, C. Mark B.; Turton, Mandy D.; Heath, Melanie M.; Gunn, Irene; Abusnana, Salahdeen; Rossi, Michela; Small, Caroline J.; Goldstone, Anthony P.; Taylor, Gillian M.; Sunter, David; Steere, Joanna; Choi, Sang Jeon; Gbatei, Mohammad A.; Bloom, Stephen R.

CS ICSM Endocrine Unit, Hammersmith Hosp., Du Cane Road, London W12 0HS UK

SO Endocrinology, (Jan., 1999) Vol. 140, No. 1, pp. 244-250.

ISSN: 0013-7227.

DT Article

LA English

AB Central nervous system glucagon-like peptide-1-(7-36) amide (GLP-1) administration has been reported to acutely **reduce food intake** in the rat. We here report that repeated intracerebroventricular (icv) injection of GLP-1 or the GLP-1 receptor antagonist, exendin-(9-39), affects food intake and body weight. Daily

icv

injection of 3 nmol GLP-1 to schedule-fed rats for 6 days caused a **reduction in food intake** and a decrease in body weight of 16 \pm 5 g ($P < 0.02$ compared with saline-injected controls). Daily icv administration of 30 nmol exendin-(9-39) to schedule-fed rats for 3 days caused an increase in food intake and increased body weight by 7 \pm 2 g ($P < 0.02$ compared with saline-injected controls). Twice daily icv injections of 30 nmol exendin-(9-39) with 2.4 nmol neuropeptide Y to ad libitum-fed rats for 8 days increased food intake and increased body weight by 28 \pm 4 g compared with 144 \pm 3 g in neuropeptide Y-injected controls ($P < 0.02$). There was no evidence of tachyphylaxis in response to icv GLP-1 or exendin-(9-39). GLP-1 may thus be involved in the regulation of body weight in the rat.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

AN 1998:425099 BIOSIS

DN PREV199800425099

TI Central and peripheral administration of Exendin-4 **reduces food intake** in rats.

AU Bhavsar, S. P.; Watskins, J. J.; Young, A. A.

CS Amylin Pharm. Inc., 9373 Towne Centre Dr., San Diego, CA 92121 USA

SO Diabetologia, (Aug., 1998) Vol. 41, No. SUPPL. 1, pp. A214.

Meeting Info.: 34th Annual Meeting of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes Barcelona, Spain September 11, 1998 European

Association

for the Study of Diabetes

. ISSN: 0012-186X.

DT Conference

LA English

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1997:504996 BIC
DN PREV199799804199
TI Leptin interacts with glucagon-like peptide-1 neurons to **reduce food intake** and body weight in rodents.
AU Goldstone, Anthony P.; Mercer, Julian G.; Gunn, Irene; Moar, Kim M.; Edwards, C. Mark B.; Rossi, Michela; Howard, Jane K.; Rasheed, Shahnawaz; Turton, Mandy D.; Small, Caroline; Heath, Melanie M.; O'Shea, Donal; Steere, Joanna; Meeran, Karim; Ghatei, Mohammed A.; Hoggard, Nigel;

Bloom,

Stephen R. (1)

CS (1) Dep. Endocrinol. Metabolic Med., Imperial Coll. Sch. Med.,
Hammersmith

Hosp., Du Cane Rd., London W12 0NN UK

SO FEBS Letters, (1997) Vol. 415, No. 2, pp. 134-138.
ISSN: 0014-5793.

DT Article

LA English

AB The adipose tissue hormone, leptin, and the neuropeptide glucagon-like peptide-1 (7-36) amide (GLP-1) both **reduce food intake** and body weight in rodents. Using dual in situ hybridization, long isoform leptin receptor (OB-Rb) was localized to

GLP-1 neurons originating in the nucleus of the solitary tract. ICV injection
of

the specific GLP-1 receptor antagonist, exendin(9-39), at the onset of dark phase, did not affect feeding in saline pre-treated controls, but blocked the **reduction in food intake** and body weight of leptin pre-treated rats. These findings suggest that GLP-1 neurons are a potential target for leptin in its control of feeding.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:36:18 ON 18 DEC 2000)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:36:27 ON 18 DEC 2000

E EXTENDIN

E EXENDIN

L1 212 S E3

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 11:37:41 ON 18 DEC 2000

L2 81 S L1

L3 3 S L2 AND (REDUC####(2A) FOOD INTAKE)/BI,AB

FILE 'USPATFULL, EMBASE, MEDLINE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:41:12 ON 18 DEC 2000

L4 122 S L2

L5 8 S L4 AND (REDUC#### (2A) FOOD INTAKE)

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE
ENTRY

TOTAL
SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

37.75

58.21

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE
ENTRY

TOTAL
SESSION

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

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STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 11:44:46 ON 18 DEC 2000